1 2 3 4	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA AT HUNTINGTON TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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7 8	IN RE: ETHICON, INC., PELVIC REPAIR MDL NO. SYSTEM PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION 2:12-MD-2327
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12	TELEPHONIC STATUS CONFERENCE
13	October 15, 2013
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16	BEFORE THE HONORABLE CHERYL A. EIFERT
17	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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22	Court Reporter: Lisa A. Cook
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                        PROCEEDINGS
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              THE CLERK: Hi, everyone. This is Laura, Judge
    Eifert's assistant. Lisa Cook will be the court reporter
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    today. And, if you would, please identify plaintiffs'
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    counsel and then defense counsel for me.
              MR. AYLSTOCK: Laura, this is Bryan Aylstock on
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7
    behalf of the plaintiffs.
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              MS. BAGGETT: Renee Baggett on behalf of the
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    plaintiffs.
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              MR. CARTMELL: Tom Cartmell on behalf of the
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    plaintiffs.
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              MR. ANDERSON: Ben Anderson on behalf of the
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    plaintiffs.
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              MR. WALKER: Eric Walker on behalf of the
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    plaintiffs.
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              THE CLERK: I'm sorry. I didn't get the name
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    after Ben Anderson.
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              MR. WALKER: Eric Walker.
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              THE CLERK: Okay. Thank you.
              MR. WALKER: Thank you.
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              MR. FAES: Andy Faes on behalf of the plaintiffs.
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              THE CLERK: I'm sorry. Could you repeat that?
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              MR. FAES: Andy Faes, F-a-e-s.
              THE CLERK: All right. Thank you. Anyone else
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    for the plaintiffs?
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          (No Response)
              THE CLERK: That must be it. I think that's it.
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 3
    Thank you.
         How about for defense counsel, please.
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              MR. GAGE: William Gage and Donna Jacobs.
              THE CLERK: All right. Anyone else for defense?
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7
              MR. THOMAS: David Thomas, Your Honor.
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              THE CLERK: All right.
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              MR. RUBIN: And Gary Rubin.
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              THE CLERK: Okay. Thank you, everyone. If you'll
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    hold one moment for the Judge.
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              THE COURT: Hello.
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         Hey, it sounds like somebody's a little bit close to
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     the speaker. I'm getting some feedback, but I can't tell
    where it's coming from. So, could we all sit back just a,
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16
     just a smidgen. Thank you.
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         All right. Well, have you-all settled all these cases
     in the last week?
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              MR. AYLSTOCK: Well, -- Your Honor, this is Bryan
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    Aylstock. Not exactly. We, we did have a meet-and-confer
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    this morning and made some progress on certain issues, but
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    settlement might be a stretch.
              THE COURT: Okay. Well, I don't have anything on
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    the agenda myself for today. To be honest with you, I
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    didn't look at the last transcript yet to see if there was
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anything left over. But who would like to go first?

2 MR. AYLSTOCK: I will, Your Honor. This is Bryan

3 Aylstock.

One of the subjects of our meet-and-confer and a major focus of our hearing last week was the -- I guess the week before last was the Klinge/Klosterhalfen issue.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. AYLSTOCK: And I have some news, I guess, to report, some good news. We do have a -- I'm sorry. I'm out of breath. I'm up on a mountain. But the good news is -- which, by the way, I may have to drop off and -- if reception gets bad.

But the good news is that we have, we have made contact with both those witnesses. As the Court will recall, Dr. Klosterhalfen is a non-retained fact witness. But we did make a disclosure yesterday, pursuant to the expert report deadline, simply as a fact witness because he obviously is one of the foremost experts in the world on mesh. So, I think that distinction is important.

But, in any event, both of these witnesses have agreed to comply with the duces tecum. When the depo notices were issued by Ethicon on both these witnesses, they issued duces tecum notices. And although they're German and subject to German law within the framework of that law and, in particular, the privacy concerns, they're willing and have

actually collected, to the extent where they know where it is on their computers, the documents that would be responsive to that, again considering the privacy of, of the patients and so forth under German law. So, there is that issue.

And there's also an issue, as the Court knows, with regard to Ethicon's production of the Klinge/Klosterhalfen documents. And we -- I received a letter a couple of days ago that William -- Mr. Gage forwarded to me from another lawyer, another Ethicon lawyer that indicated that they have located a number of Klinge and Klosterhalfen documents, some of them related to hernia. And their idea was to produce it within the next 45 days.

That's problematic for us because we're traveling, at least some of us -- Mr. Anderson and some of us on the call are going to be traveling to do their depositions in the next two to three weeks.

And, so, our thought was that both sides would, would produce all the Klinge/Klosterhalfen documents in their possession, and do it within the next ten days, so that both sides with have an opportunity to review them and be ready for their deposition, and, and basically certify completeness of that production.

There is an issue outstanding, however, on the manner of the production, not the documents themselves. Again,

1 we're -- our -- these witnesses are willing to produce the 2 documents in hard copy format pursuant to the subpoena duces tecum. But the big issue right now is whether they should be required to attach some sort of a, a collection kit which, you know, what I consider to be spyware or some sort of a -- something to go on their computer and collect things. And I don't think that's reasonable.

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It's inconsistent with the ESI protocol in that the ESI protocol applies to parties, not witnesses. We have done some third-party production. But for the most part, except for AdvaMed that's basically a trade coalition of pharma and medical device companies, the metadata hasn't been produced or, if it is, it's been very limited.

So, our thought was that we would produce, both sides produce these documents within the next ten days, and then we'd go over to Germany and hopefully complete these depositions once and for all.

So, that, that's our position on the Klinge/Klosterhalfen issue. I think we're close, but the idea of having a third-party witness attach something to his or her computer and let it search for documents is, I think, inconsistent with the law.

It's also very problematic given the German privacy laws because there can be criminal penalties attached. And some of the metadata that might be produced or found, I

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     guess, with this software could contain patient names,
    patient information. Even the name of the file itself could
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    be a patient name. And there would be really no way to deal
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    with that, no good way, certainly no timely way.
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          And what we thought we could do is with the
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    Klinge/Klosterhalfen documents have them produce, be
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    produced simultaneously to Ethicon and us. To the extent
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     that there are any privilege issues, which I can't imagine
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     since these are third-party witnesses, there weren't any
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     attorneys present at any of these, that they could be
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     subject to some sort of extra clawback or something like
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     that.
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          But we'd like to get them at the same time that Ethicon
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    gets them, particularly given that these are consultants,
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    not, not corporate witnesses, and particularly given the
     time frame that we're operating under here.
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               THE COURT: All right. It sounds like you're
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     scaling the Alps or something there, Mr. Aylstock.
              UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He's going up three flights
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20
    of stairs.
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              MR. AYLSTOCK: Yeah. I've been found out.
                                                           I'm
22
     sorry.
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               THE COURT: Dr. Klinge, is that, is that doctor
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    also in Germany? Both of them are in Germany?
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              MR. AYLSTOCK: Yes, Your Honor, both are in
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Germany.

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2 THE COURT: Well, I think fundamentally I couldn't order them to attach anything to their computers in Germany. I mean, I, I may think I have a lot of authority, but it's actually limited when it comes to the borders of the United States. And -- but I don't, I don't see that as even being a reasonable, a reasonable issue on the table because it's not something I could order even if I really wanted to do that. So, I think we need to remove that.

So, if we take that off the table, what I hear you saying the dispute is at this point is whether it will be 45 days or 10 days for the production and whether the productions would be simultaneous.

MR. GAGE: Your Honor, --

MR. AYLSTOCK: That's correct, Your Honor. And I guess the only thing I would add is we've heard a lot about, you know, "We're still looking." And I get that. I know this is a big company and I know they're trying to turn over every rock.

But what we can't have is a document dump the night before the deposition that so often happens here, or three weeks after the deposition when we've all spent the time and money to go to Germany.

And, and for that reason, what we'd be looking for is that, "Okay, we have done everything we reasonably know how

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to do and this is what we found, "not, "We're still looking.

There may be some other places down the road."

And, and, and certainly we would do that as well with
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Klinge and Klosterhalfen. Whatever they find, you know, they've done, they've done the reasonable efforts in compliance with the Federal Rules.

THE COURT: All right. Who from the defense wants to respond?

MR. GAGE: Your Honor, this is William Gage. Just a couple of, of things to, to talk about here.

First of all, I think we have to keep in mind that with regard to the jurisdictional issue, these are witnesses who are voluntarily choosing to come to the United States and testify against their former, if you will, employer. They were consultants. They weren't employees.

And the data that we're seeking to get is data that is limited to their consulting engagements with Ethicon. In essence, Ethicon is seeking to reclaim what is, in essence, its own documents.

In other words, -- and we're making the request of them because they're coming to the United States to testify or they're going to offer testimony in Germany to be offered in the United States court against Ethicon.

So, at that level, Your Honor would clearly have jurisdiction and authority to say that if they're going to

come into your courtroom, they have to comply with X, Y, and Z with regard to the production of their data.

Secondly, with regard to the ESI protocol, Mr. Aylstock made the comment that it doesn't apply to third parties.

The plaintiffs have issued -- the plaintiffs in the MDL litigation have issued a number of subpoenas on third parties, some as of very recently.

And in their definition of "document," which is a defined term in their subpoenas, they very specifically say that, "What we want from you, third party, is the entire document in its electronic state, including metadata."

So, it, it seems, Judge, that it's difficult for them to say it doesn't apply when, in fact, they are requesting it from third parties.

THE COURT: Before you go on, let's talk about the first issue.

I am not going to require either of these physicians to attach anything to their computer. I think it's unfortunate if Ethicon didn't retain the documents between itself and its consultant. But I'm certainly not going to ask these physicians to attach anything, or these -- I don't know if they're medical doctors or, or Ph.Ds. But I'm not going to ask them to attach anything to their computer. In my opinion, that's off the table. So, I don't think we need to go there any further. All right?

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              MR. GAGE: Understood.
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               THE COURT: Okay. So, your second issue is what
     then?
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              MR. GAGE: Well, the second issue would be -- and,
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     Judge, just to clarify, is, is what Your Honor saying is
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     that, that they will produce documents by printing them onto
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    paper? I mean, is that, is that what Your Honor is -- just,
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     just to clarify.
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               THE COURT: Well, no. What I understood Mr.
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    Aylstock to say was that you want some collection kit to be
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    attached to their computer that will essentially scan the
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     information on their computer and pull out the things that
     the kit is set to find. And if that's what you want to do,
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     then I'm telling you I'm never going to order that.
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          On the flip side, if you want documents from them, I
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     don't care if they put them all on a disk or if they print
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     them all out or they put them on a thumb drive or however
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     they want to -- if they e-mail them to you. It doesn't
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    matter to me how, in what format they're produced. What I'm
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    not going to allow is the collection kit.
              MR. GAGE: I understand.
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22
          Your Honor, the, the issue is -- and I know this stuff
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     gets maddingly detailed -- is the metadata. And, I mean, I
24
    know -- you know, I'm not -- I don't pretend to be an ESI
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expert. I fortunately have Gary Rubin on the call with us

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if we get into those issues.

But, Judge, the metadata is the information that's -you know, it's information that's kind of behind the
document, so to speak. So, for example, if you have an
e-mail, there may be a bunch of fields of data that don't
appear on the e-mail, but it indicates things like, you
know, date sent, date received, when it was last revised,
and things of that nature.

THE COURT: Uh-huh, right.

MR. GAGE: And apparently if you take -- for example, if Dr. Klosterhalfen had, say, ten Word documents or ten e-mails, if he just PDF-ed those or if he just forwards them to, for example, Ben Anderson in their, in their format that exists on their computer, and then Ben just flips them over to us either exactly in the form in which he received them from Dr. Klosterhalfen or perhaps as a PDF, the metadata gets actually changed, actually -- some courts call it spoliated. The mechanics of moving the document from Klosterhalfen to Ben Anderson actually destroys the metadata.

So, what my people are telling me is if we want to get the metadata, which as I understand what Ethicon produces with regard to its production under the ESI protocol, if we're going to preserve the metadata, then we've got to have some way to have the, the documents moved over to a, a disk

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    or some other format that preserves the metadata.
          Now, the reason for the collection kit is it's a, it's
 2
    a type of a, a stick that gets attached to the computer that
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    was used, for example, in -- I've been told in the hips,
     the, the, the Pinnacle hips implant MDL to collect documents
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 6
     from third parties.
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          So, the reason that we proposed it was it's been
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     something that's been used and agreed to, as I understand
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     it, in other litigations. We just wanted Your Honor to know
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    where we're coming from.
11
          But the -- but our particular collection system is not
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    really -- I mean, I'm not saying it's going to be a
13
     collection system, and I understand Your Honor's ruling.
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     I'm just trying to find a way to get the data from the, from
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     these individuals without losing the metadata.
16
               THE COURT: Well, what other, what other options
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     are there? Can they, can they download things on a disk and
    preserve the metadata?
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               MR. GAGE: Your Honor, if I may, I would ask
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    Mr. Rubin who's on the phone -- he's also one of Ethicon's
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     lawyers. He's kind of our e-discovery expert and he could
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    probably answer that better than I could.
23
               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. RUBIN: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
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The short answer to Your Honor's question is "no."

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Preserving the metadata by simply moving a document onto a disk, as Your Honor mentioned, or e-mailing it, as William mentioned, that, that's generally not something that happens with an operating system that an ordinary person uses. It does require the technological tools of a vendor such as, such as the vendor that we are using with our own custodians and, and the vendor who is working with third parties in the hips litigation, as, as Mr. Gage mentioned.

I'll just give Your Honor just, just a quick hypothetical and then a quick, quick actual example.

Consider, Your Honor, that if Dr. -- either of the Drs. K had an e-mail in his system, the metadata associated with that e-mail would say the e-mail was sent on X date from so and so at Ethicon to Dr. K. If Dr. K then forwarded that e-mail to plaintiffs' counsel, well, the new date of that e-mail would be October 15th, 2013.

And it would then be from Dr. K to plaintiffs' counsel.

And it would no longer have the attributes of the original e-mail. And there would be less functionality from our end or, frankly, even from plaintiffs' end for searching for that e-mail in the database.

There is also -- I'll give you an actual example. Dr.

Klinge sent plaintiffs' counsel a couple of weeks ago a

collection of documents, and plaintiffs' counsel turned them

over to us.

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          One of those documents appears to be a March, 2002, PDF
    of a PowerPoint. However, -- and I'm looking at the
 2
 3
     document right now. When I go to that document's
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    properties, it says that the author of the document is U.
 5
    Klinge and that the created date of the document is
 6
     September 30, 2013.
 7
          That just can't be right, Your Honor. And either that
    means that that was the date -- and this is likely -- that
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 9
    was the date on which Dr. Klinge sent the document, copied
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     it to disk and sent it to plaintiffs' counsel. But it could
11
     also mean that that is the date on which a document that Dr.
12
    Klinge had had on his hard drive, that is a date on which he
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     accessed and changed and altered that document.
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         Now, I'm not saying one way or the other. But
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    obviously Your Honor can see that without the metadata,
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    without being able to trust what the document is telling us
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     about itself, then those are questions. That then becomes
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    an area of exploration that we would have to, have to get
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     into at the actual deposition.
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          So, the short answer to Your Honor's question is "no,"
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     and I apologize for taking too much of your time.
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               MR. AYLSTOCK: Your Honor, this is --
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               THE COURT: How can this be done? How can it be
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    done.
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               MR. AYLSTOCK: I have a proposal, Your Honor.
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didn't mean to interrupt.
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THE COURT: Go ahead.

changed with the Control P.

- MR. AYLSTOCK: My, my proposal is this. My
 understanding is it's -- these, these physicians simply hit
 Control P and print out the documents. The metadata isn't
 - To the -- you know, the -- I guess it's important -- I think Your Honor already hit on it. These aren't -- these are Ethicon documents. These are documents Ethicon should already have and know. So, that's point one.
 - But point two is the volume of these is, is not a huge volume. And if we have the experts print them out, if there's a question -- you know, in an e-mail it's going to say what the date of the e-mail is. It's going to say who it's from, who it's to, who it's cc-ed. That, that's what matters.
 - We, we print it out. If there's a question, we deal with it. I mean, we can -- we don't -- we're not opposed necessarily to producing it. It's just these are third-party witnesses that are not subject to the ESI protocol. And that's not what the *duces tecum* normally requires of these people.
 - If there's an issue, we'll deal with it on a case by case basis or something like that. But just printing out the documents and then -- the documents are going to have

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    dates on them. They're going to have the information on it.
    And I don't think it -- I think we're -- it's kind of a
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     tempest in a teapot.
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               THE COURT: So, Mr. Rubin, can they preserve the
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    metadata and can you see it if it's just printed out?
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              MR. RUBIN: No, Your Honor. The metadata is, is
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     in what I quess I would call fields surrounding an
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    electronic document. There's no metadata in a, in a paper
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     document.
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               THE COURT: Well, if the metadata includes -- if
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     it includes things like who, who is on, who e-mails are sent
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     to and who sent the e-mails and the date they were sent,
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    wouldn't that all show up when you printed out the e-mail?
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              MR. RUBIN: It, it -- not necessarily. Some of it
     in an e-mail could show up. There could be hidden users.
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16
     There could be attachments that drop out because of the way
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     they are printed. There could be graphics that drop out.
     Sometimes I'm sure Your Honor receives e-mails where
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     embedded graphics are, are rendered as, as separate
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    attachments.
21
          And then with respect to documents like PDFs,
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    PowerPoints, and Word documents, no metadata that is
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    associated with those documents including, for example,
24
     track changes, including, for example, different version
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    numbers, none of those types of data would be included with
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a printout.

Now, we are not -- we, we offered the third-party collection kit as a way to cut through this and try to be easy. Granite is one of Ethicon's vendors on this case and has been a J&J vendor on other cases. And they do this for third parties. It doesn't have to be Granite. There are other vendors, plenty of other vendors who can do something like this.

And as Mr. Gage said, all we are asking is that the documents be produced as plaintiffs are asking us to produce documents, as plaintiffs are asking other third parties to produce documents, and as I think we're entitled to the documents under the Federal Rules. That's all we're asking.

And if, and if plaintiffs would, would prefer to contact the vendor, and I'd be more than happy to recommend any of them who are not involved in this case, that would be -- that, that would work equally well.

MR. ANDERSON: Your Honor, this is Ben Anderson.
May I be heard?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. ANDERSON: That's not, with all due respect, all that they're asking.

What we have here is the difference between Ethicon being a large corporation that has their own lawyers, that have their own ESI vendors that can go through, collect

data, look at it for confidentiality reasons. They do a heavy amount of redaction on their end. And they take 30 or 45 days before they ever produce things, if that.

These third-party vendors, the only one that produced any level of metadata is a very large organization that has lawyers and ESI departments and everything else.

What we are talking about here is asking two German surgeons to hook up something on their computer. They would have to -- in order for them to -- of course, they have great skepticism about having their former employers send something to them saying, "Hook this up to your home, your office, and your, your lap-top and then send it back to us and trust us it's only going to be limited to things that aren't going to get you in trouble under German law."

This Court can't guarantee that. The defendants can't guarantee that. We can't guarantee that.

And when it comes to that, they don't -- they will have to hire their own lawyers. We have to have confidentiality protections in place. We're talking about a full-blown thing.

And we have two German doctors who have patient information and they're concerned about -- they can't produce patient information, hospital information, surgeon information.

And the problem with metadata is if they just begin to

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download that, metadata also goes back and it looks like --

it looks at other versions. So, if they have named a file

by a patient name in some earlier version, that wouldn't

show up for them on their computer. They would have to

themselves go through and look at the metadata and determine

whether or not there may be patient information.
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So, for, for two German doctors whose practices rely upon them having confidentiality, and for Dr. Klosterhalfen who runs one of the largest, if not the largest, pathology institutes, his business reputation is completely on the line if all the hospitals and surgeons that have been sending him their explants and, and companies for 25 years now hear that he is allowing a collection kit to go on his computer to pull down what could be confidential patient information.

The defendants know that this will have a chilling effect not only on the experts testifying, but on these guys' business practices. This is an extraordinary relief that they're asking for.

THE COURT: Well, I've already, I've already told them they're not going, they're not going to get a collection kit. I've already made that perfectly clear. That's not going to happen.

MR. ANDERSON: Okay.

THE COURT: The, the question I have in my mind is

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under Rule 45 when you talk about producing electronically
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     stored information, I'm not certain that it includes
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    metadata.
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               MR. ANDERSON: Correct.
               THE COURT: I mean, that -- what it says is that
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    you produce it in the form that it is ordinarily maintained.
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         Now, I don't know what that means. There's always
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    metadata somewhere there with any electronically stored
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    document. But I don't know that this rule requires that to
10
    be produced.
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          I mean, Mr. Gage, do you have case law that says that a
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     third party must produce the metadata along with whatever
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     the document is?
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               MR. GAGE: Well, Your Honor, you know, again, if
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    we go back to the nature of the request, what we're trying
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     to do is recover essentially documents that, in a sense, are
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     in our custody or they're in our control. They're our
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     former consultants' work product.
19
          And I'm sure the plaintiffs would probably take the
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    position that we have, we have control over that in another
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     context. It just happens to be here it's the plaintiffs'
22
    experts.
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So, I think we have to keep that in mind. It's not like some poor innocent third party who, you know, is just incidentally wrapped up in the litigation. These are the

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plaintiffs' experts who also happen to be our prior consultants.
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And, Your Honor, if I may, Gary and I were talking -Mr. Rubin and I were talking this morning about the
interplay between Rule 34 and Rule 45.

Gary, if you don't mind, if you could give the Judge your thoughts on that.

MR. RUBIN: And, and, Your Honor, it's exactly the point you just made. The documents need to be produced in the, as they're kept in the ordinary course of business.

And, as Your Honor said, in the ordinary course of business, documents are maintained with, with their metadata.

The metadata is an integral part of what's called the, the native file, the file that exists, and is really -- you know, when you think about it, it's really nothing more than a series of electrons on, on magnetic tape. That's really all the file is.

So, what does that include? It includes something that can be by computer turned into language that we could read. But then it also includes the data about the data, the data that tells the computer this is a Word file, this is a PDF file. When you open this -- when, when the user clicks this, open, open PDF or, or open Word.

And, Your Honor, as for case law, I don't have any, and I apologize for not being prepared, on the tip of my tongue.

But I do believe that it is becoming more and more understood in the ESI cases that metadata are to be considered part of the, part of how a document is stored in the ordinary course of business, particularly where one of the parties requests it and, in this case, both parties are requesting it of the other party.

MR. GAGE: And, Your Honor, if I could -- this is William Gage -- just address a couple of points that Mr. Anderson made.

As Your Honor has already ruled, and, and I think as Mr. Rubin kind of followed up on, if, if there's a concern or a distrust in our vendor or our, you know, data collection method, then we're, we're perfectly comfortable with some other method of doing it, using some other company that we don't even engage or talk to and we're not, there's not, there's no way we can spy on them. I mean, that's not the intent is to spy on anybody. We just want to preserve the data.

It could become very important, Your Honor, as to, you know, what these doctors were telling Ethicon at, at what particular points along the way. Those could be critical moments in the relationship between Ethicon and these doctors. We have a very keen interest in finding these documents and then making sure that, you mow, if we have to look at the metadata, it's been preserved.

So, I mean, we're fine with -- I mean, we, frankly, just offered it up as an accommodation because it's an easy way to do it. But if they're worried about it being spyware or whatever, absolutely, they can do it in a -- or we would ask that it be done using a vendor of their choice. We're not even physically in the room or touching the stuff.

THE COURT: Well, what I'd like, what I'd like to see is some case law that talks about whether electronically stored information under Rule 45 includes metadata. That would be the first thing that I would like to see.

The other issue, I think, that bothers me a little bit is we have -- I don't have any idea sitting here how burdensome this is going to be, how expensive, how time-consuming. I get the impression that perhaps there's not a lot of documents, so maybe it won't be a huge deal. But I feel uncomfortable making decisions about what Dr. Klinge and Dr. Klosterhalfen have to do without them really having any input in this decision-making.

I don't know anything about German law. I don't know what they would be able to do and not be able to do. And, so, I just don't think there's enough information in front of me today to figure out, first of all, how this could be done, how burdensome and expensive it would be, and whether the law even requires that that be produced by a third party in their position.

I understand your arguments, Mr. Gage, that these are former consultants and they've flipped on you. And, so, they're a little bit different than your average, completely unrelated, third-party deponent or, or witness. But I, I still have some concerns that we've got to take into consideration the burden on these doctors to produce this information, and also the benefits that might be gleaned from that information.

I mean, if these are contracts that you had with these physicians, I can't imagine why it would be all that important to have the metadata. I mean, maybe it is. I'm not seeing it sitting here.

But, you know, I think, I think I need more information on this particular topic. I need to know what options there would be for these doctors, how long it might take, how burdensome it would be, how expensive it would be, and those sorts of things, and whether, and whether they're even required to produce that kind of information under Rule 45.

MR. GAGE: All right. Your Honor, let me, let me suggest this. It, it may be that we have to do it in a, in a two-step process. And, Your Honor, if I may, I would ask, I would ask Mr. Rubin to basically keep me from putting my foot in my mouth. If I say something wrong, I would ask, Your Honor, that he speak up and, and fix me on this because he's kind of the expert here.

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But, you know, we, we've also got the depos that we've got to deal with. And it may be that the best approach is for -- Mr. Anderson said earlier today that -- when we were, we were talking about some of these issues that Drs. Klinge and Klosterhalfen, or at least maybe Dr. Klinge, had already gathered some materials but had not yet produced it to Mr. Anderson. It may be that the next step is for, is for the experts to produce whatever they've got in whatever format they've got so that at least we can get whatever they have. then we can brief the issue of getting the metadata, you 12 know, while we're at least getting the paper documents. 13 And, Your Honor, if I may, I just need to, I need to ask Mr. Rubin, is there -- does that mess up, does that mess 14 anything up by even asking for that? 15 THE COURT: You mean if they just print them out? 17 MR. GAGE: Correct. MR. RUBIN: Right. THE COURT: So, it shouldn't, should it? MR. AYLSTOCK: That's my understanding, Your

Honor. This is Bryan Aylstock. I'm no ESI expert but, you know, we, we certainly don't want to, you know, have any claims of spoliation. And we're willing to do it. willing to do exactly what Mr. Gage said. We'd ask for it to be reciprocal, that they also do it within the next ten

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    days so we can do this once and for all. But we're willing
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    to do that.
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               THE COURT: So, --
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              MR. GAGE: Gary, can you comment?
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              THE COURT: Yeah. What happened to Mr. Rubin?
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              MR. RUBIN: Sorry. I was on mute. I apologize.
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    This is Gary Rubin.
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          Accessing the documents does change the date on which
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     the document was last accessed. And, so, printing it would.
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          However, having said that, what I'm using in my own
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    mind in terms of gauging the reasonableness of what we're
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     talking about is the ESI protocol.
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          I recognize plaintiffs' position that it doesn't apply
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    to the doctors. But why don't we just agree, then, that if
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     it's in the ESI protocol or if it's not, that will be our,
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    my definition of what's reasonable.
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          I think, William, our position is, then, printing will
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    be fine because it would not alter a type of metadata that,
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    that is called for in the ESI protocol. And I'll let that
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    be our rule of reasonableness.
               THE COURT: All right. Well, then, so, we'll have
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     the doctors print out responsive information.
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         Now, let's talk about the exchange and whether that
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     should be simultaneous and how many days to do that.
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              MR. ANDERSON: Yes, Your Honor. This is Ben
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Anderson. May I address that?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ANDERSON: One of the issues that we've had is, as you recall, we had requested -- and I'm not, I'm not trying to agitate Your Honor by saying things that have been requested for a long time. But I just want to historically indicate that prior to the trial in New Jersey, we had asked defense counsel for Ethicon for all of the Klinge and Klosterhalfen documents, which was approximately November of 2012.

So, this issue has arisen again. And a couple of weeks ago, it was reported to Your Honor by Mr. Gage that they had found a -- they had dispatched a team who was over in Germany and they had found 50, at least 50, according to the transcript, evidence of 50 reports on explants by Dr. Klosterhalfen.

As William indicated, we were talking earlier in the day, and he told me that now they have four. And, so, I asked what the difference -- why we lost 46 in the last week and a half. And I wasn't being flippant about that. I really wanted to understand it.

And, so, our concern is that -- or what we, what we'd like to address is whatever this team that was dispatched a few weeks ago to Germany has come up with, including these 50 reports, and any other documents that they have found or

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     that they believe are relevant to Drs. Klinge and
    Klosterhalfen, we would ask that they be produced to us in
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     ten days, and anything that Dr. Klosterhalfen and Dr. Klinge
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    have be produced -- and we can do it either on a disk or in
    hard paper format -- and they be produced both to Ethicon
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     and to us within ten days as well.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Gage, why can't that be done?
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               MR. GAGE: Your Honor, let me first address --
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    well, let me first address the 50 to seven because I do need
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    to clarify something there.
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          At the September 30 conference what I told the Court
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    was that, that we had somebody over in Germany talking to a
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     company employee named Anke, A-n-k-e, Winter. And she was
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     the individual that we had a lead on. And she was out on
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    vacation. And, so, we were trying to meet with her when she
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    got back.
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         And based on that interview with Anke Winter, I
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    reported to the Court that they believed that -- this is a
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     quote. They -- my quoting myself from the transcript.
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     "They believe that over the years Dr. Klosterhalfen may have
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    provided about 50 such reports following his review of mesh
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Well, that didn't -- that number didn't really stick in my mind much. And then a couple of days ago, I get an e-mail from some of our document people and I say, "What's

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explants."

the update on producing those documents?"

And they say to me that they didn't locate any reference, any references to explants and Dr. Klosterhalfen within the pelvic mesh complaint files. And then we received a list, and there were seven that involved Physiomesh and PROCEED.

And, Your Honor, Physiomesh is a hernia -- it's mostly a hernia product. It's a partially absorbable product intended for abdominal hernia repair. And then also for PROCEED Ventral Patch. And PROCEED is the name of another Ethicon hernia product.

And, and I was told by the documents team that that explains why we did not locate these things in the pelvic mesh complaint files because apparently the reports we had were from the hernia files.

Now, so, then I reported that this morning to Ben. I said, "Ben, it looks like we've got seven." And Ben said, "Wait a minute. You said there were 50." And I said, "When did I say there were 50?" He said, "You told the Judge that on the phone."

So, I went back and pulled the transcript and I said,

"About 50." So, I e-mailed my document people and I said,

"Why did -- where did I come up with the notion that it was

50 and now you-all are telling me seven?"

And, Your Honor, the deal was that when Ms. Winter was

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     first interviewed, the question that was posed to her was,
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     "How many of these reports are there? Are there thousands
    of them? Are there hundreds of them?" And her answer to
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     our documents people was, "Oh, no, much less, maybe 50."
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          So, at the time that, that I seized onto the 50 number,
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     it was, it was her, it was her responding to kind of
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     speculation about how many reports were we talking about, a
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    huge number, or were we talking about a small number? So,
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     she threw out the number 50 and that's what I reported to
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     the Court.
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          What happened was -- what happened after that is then
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     once she started helping us to drill down and find the
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     reports, it turns out they can only find seven. And they're
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    both regarding hernia products.
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          So, that -- I just wanted Your Honor to understand -- I
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    know that's fairly laborious, but I wanted Your Honor to
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    understand how I had those two different numbers.
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               THE COURT: All right. Well, if you have, if you
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    have a handful of explant reports, what other documents do
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    you have that you would need to produce to the plaintiffs
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     from Klinge and Klosterhalfen?
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              MR. GAGE: Your Honor, --
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               THE COURT: What other types of documents?
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               MR. GAGE:
                         Right. In, in connection with, you
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    know, the hernia mesh stuff that we're -- the hernia mesh
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documents that we're looking for, we came across some additional ex-US custodians that reference Dr. Klinge and Klosterhalfen in connection with the various Ethicon mesh products.

And, so, those -- that data is being shipped to us to one through -- you know, the way that it works, Your Honor, is the first step is -- I mean, essentially, it's not like physical pieces of paper from what I understand. It is -- as Gary was saying earlier, it's like electrons on a magnetic tape.

We've got to load them into a computer. We have to search through that, both using English and German language terms because apparently when you're looking at the data from these people overseas, you can't just run English searches. You've got to run English and German searches.

Then that then captures the documents that contain, you know, the search terms that are in the ESI protocol, or part of the protocol that we use to search for documents.

Then those are loaded into a review tool. And the data is then sent to a vendor to be converted into an image that's kind of recognizable like a document, you know, something that you could actually -- it turns into an image there. So, it -- because it's not, it's not a physical piece of paper. It's just data.

I asked our people, our documents people this morning,

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I said, "Look, I really want to get this stuff produced well
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     in advance of this depo." And they said they would check on
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     that and get me their absolute best. And I said, "Look,
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     I've got to have it. We've got to get it done before this
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    depo."
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          And, so, they're checking on that. I don't have an
     answer for Your Honor as to specifically how long it would
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     take. But I can tell Your Honor it is clearly my intent and
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     in our best interest to get this done well in advance of the
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     depo because otherwise we're going to run into, you know,
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    we're going to run into problems.
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               THE COURT: When is -- when are these -- when are
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     the depositions scheduled?
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               MR. AYLSTOCK: The deposition of Professor
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    Klosterhalfen is Sunday, November 10. The deposition of Dr.
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    Klinge is the following Thursday and Friday, November 14th
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     and 15th, 15th if necessary if they need more time.
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               THE COURT: Well, that doesn't give you a lot of
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     time, Mr. Gage.
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               MR. GAGE: I know, and I'm concerned about it.
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     fact, we were, we were -- there was some discussion this
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    morning, Your Honor, about is there any way that we can dig
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     through these files and exclude everything else so that
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    we're just focusing on the Klinge/Klosterhalfen stuff.
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So -- and they said they would check on that. So, you

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know, Judge, it will probably be -- I am hopeful tomorrow I should have some more, you know, information.
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And, Judge, I mean, again, I'm not an ESI expert, but apparently this stuff -- I mean, it just takes time, you know. It's pretty tough to push it through a system.

But, nonetheless, this is clearly my highest priority in terms of document production. So, if I could get with my team, you know, and hopefully come up with something that we can put together tomorrow that, that satisfies the timing concerns.

MR. AYLSTOCK: Your Honor, --

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead, Mr. Aylstock.

MR. AYLSTOCK: I'm sorry, Judge. I didn't mean to interrupt. This is Bryan Aylstock.

My, my only comment is, you know, I understand it takes time which is why we requested it back in July of last year. And my fear is if we don't have an order, you know, we're not going to -- it's not going to happen. We all understand what an order means. And, and sometimes that helps clients do what they need to do.

THE COURT: Well, here's what I -- here's what I'd like you to do, both of you.

First of all, Mr. Gage, you need to find out ASAP what, what volume of documents we're talking about and how long it's going to take to get these processed. And that will

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then determine how much time you're going to have, you're going to have to get them produced because, you know, the more documents there are, the sooner they're going to need them.
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And we're not talking about a whole lot of time. We're talking about less than a month at this point. So, you know, 45 days is ridiculous, of course. I don't know if ten days is doable. Maybe there's something in between there.

And while you're at it, why don't you both look for cases that talk about Rule 45 and metadata. And you don't have to do a brief at this point. If you find a case that you think is relevant, then just e-mail the case cite to Laura and I'll, I'll start looking that over so that we can speed up that aspect of it too because, you know, if we find out that that's not really part of what Rule 45 envisions, then we don't have to worry anymore about that and you can go forward with your depositions and not have to worry about the metadata. So, --

MR. AYLSTOCK: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. GAGE: That sounds good.

THE COURT: Now, today is Tuesday. So, by
Thursday at noon, Mr. Gage, I want the answers to those
questions.

MR. GAGE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And then, of course, I assume you'll

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     share those immediately even if it's before Thursday at
    noon. But you'll share that information with the
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    plaintiffs' lawyers. And then you, you can both e-mail me
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    your suggestions on what the time frame ought to be.
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         But I, you know, I think we've got to be realistic
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    here. There's not a lot of time. So, you're going to have
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     to really crank these things out, Mr. Gage.
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               MR. GAGE: Understood, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: These, this Klosterhalfen stuff, I
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    mean, I've just been hearing about this now for six months
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     it seems like. And it doesn't seem like we're a whole lot
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    closer to getting anything finished with him. I understand
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    he's a very important witness, he and Klinge. But still
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    we've got to move on these things.
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         All right. So, let's, let's do that on this issue.
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              MR. AYLSTOCK: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Anything --
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              MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, this is David Thomas.
     I'd like to address one more issue with Klinge and
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    Klosterhalfen if I may.
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               THE COURT: Certainly.
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              MR. THOMAS: I'm the one that's going to make the
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     trip to take the depositions of these folks. Plaintiffs
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    have agreed to make Dr. Klinge available for two days if
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necessary in order to do his fact deposition and his expert

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deposition. However, they've only offered Dr. Klosterhalfen for a single day.

I thought we had this resolved six weeks ago when we discussed with them before about having a fact witness before and an expert deposition the second day. Now they, they suggest that we can do them both in a single day, which would be Sunday, November the 10th.

Dr. Klosterhalfen, Your Honor, as you probably well know by now, was a consultant for Ethicon for about 13 years. Mr. Aylstock described him as one of the foremost experts in the world on mesh, as far as they're concerned, a very prolific author on the subject matter of the litigation.

And we received last night an expert report from Dr.

Klinge which is 89 pages long. And while I haven't had a

chance to read it yet, he relies upon studies where he works

with Dr. Klosterhalfen in support of his opinions.

Your Honor, it's just critical that we have a full day to explore the factual relationship between

Dr. Klosterhalfen and Ethicon over that 13-year period, and then have a second day to explore his expert witness opinions which are contained in a 26(a)(2)(C) expert disclosure we also received last night.

I think the rules contemplate that we get a full day for his expert deposition. The Court has already recognized

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the need of a factual deposition because of this peculiar relationship with Ethicon. I just ask the Court to require the plaintiffs to make Dr. Klosterhalfen available for two days.
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And, of course, if I get it finished in one, I'll be thrilled. I'll be able to spend some time in Germany. But if I need two, I'd like to have two instead of coming back after it's over and asking the Court for another day and having to go over there and get a second day.

THE COURT: You know, I'm a little astonished that this is even an issue. I cannot understand which plaintiffs' lawyer would have said that the defendant can only have one day to take this deposition.

I mean, we have talked about this sort of thing so many times. And how many times have we agreed that a fact deposition is different than an expert deposition or a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition? I don't understand. I mean, who said they could only have one day?

MR. ANDERSON: Your Honor, this is Ben Anderson.

And it's a little bit different than Mr. Thomas described.

A few weeks ago we talked about this. And I indicated that he was a non-retained expert and he was going to submit an (a)(2)(C) report, and that he had one day that he had available which was November 10th.

And they said, "We want to do all of the depositions at

once in Germany." And I said, "Well, given that he's not a retained expert, he's not going to have a 95-page report like Klinge. He's going to have a very short report of opinions. And I believe he should be able to cover the facts and the experts in one day. He's got one day."

And, so, we set it up for one day, and we talked about this a couple of weeks ago. And then Mr. Thomas raised it with me a few days ago, and I said, "I haven't talked to him about an extra day."

And, so, I am more than willing to talk to him about another day. The problem is they wanted to get him done in one week. And, so, we set Klosterhalfen on a Sunday. We set Muehl on a, on a Monday. And then Klinge was available on the Thursday and the Friday.

And one of the things that they had sent to me and said, "Well, perhaps if he can't do it on that day, we might be able to do it while we're over there."

And, so, if there's a chance to do that, quote/unquote, while we're over there, and it can be done in between or it can be done before, based upon his schedule, then we're more than willing to try to do that. But it's a little bit different than the way it was framed, Your Honor.

And, so, I'm more than happy to try to do that. But he could not do anything during the week because of his schedule. So, we planned it for a weekend.

And, so, I am happy to try to see if we can do it while we're over there. The problem was they were restricting us to one week. They said, "We've got to get this done in one week." And that could not be possible.

So, I'm happy to try to see if there's a day after Klinge or -- yeah, it would have to be after Dr. Klinge and probably on a weekend if we can get him that following weekend.

MR. AYLSTOCK: Your Honor, --

THE COURT: Well, you need to make it so. I have bent over backwards giving you the time you need to take your depositions. And I am astonished that you would expect them to take this man's deposition in one day. That's just not even reasonable.

I also think it's very reasonable of Ethicon to want to do the German depositions at the same time since they have to go to Germany to do them.

So, this is -- this whole subject -- I can't even understand why this is a subject that has to be brought up to the Court. I mean, anybody with any common sense would know you can't limit that deposition to one day, and that they should be done close together in time while they're over there.

MR. ANDERSON: And we're trying to do just that, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Well, let's, let's do our very, very
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    best because I just -- that just is really astonishing to me
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     that it's even a subject. So, I think you need to do what
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    you can with Dr. Klosterhalfen to get that worked out.
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              MR. ANDERSON: Part of the problem is, Your Honor,
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     that I do not have direct contact with him. And, as you
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    know, Henry Garrard from the litigation -- and Henry has
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    been working with him for a number of years. And, so, I
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    have -- I will go back to Mr. Garrard and we will see if
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     there is something we can do. I do not have direct contact
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    with him. And, so, apologies to this Court, and I will do
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    whatever I can to make sure that this happens.
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               THE COURT: All right, fine. Is there anything
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    else on Klosterhalfen or Klinge?
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          (No Response)
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               THE COURT: All right. Is there anything else?
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    We've got about six minutes left today that we can talk
    about some other topic. Is there anything that needs to be
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    covered today?
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               MR. GAGE: Judge, I've got just a couple of quick
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     ones. And they're not -- these are not going to be
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     contentious or big problems, but I do need to raise them.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               MR. GAGE: This is William Gage.
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         Your Honor, -- and, and I -- this came to my attention
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after the call with Bryan this morning. And I would have raised it with Bryan on the call, but it just came to my attention thereafter and it's not a big deal.
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Judge, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure technically require the document requests to non-parties, including experts, be made through subpoenas, subpoena duces tecum.

But in the interest of time and efficiency, Ethicon is proposing to plaintiffs that we would agree that document requests of experts in the *Lewis*, which is the first MDL case, and the other MDL cases can be made via the notices of depositions rather than through formal subpoenas. And, obviously, we would reciprocate. Both sides would do that.

And we're -- because we're about to have to issue notices or subpoenas and I wanted to just see if that was okay with, with Bryan and the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Mr. Aylstock.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. Mr. Aylstock dropped off. I'm trying to get him back on the line. Mr. Cartmell, if he's prepared to talk about it, he can do it until we get him back.

MR. CARTMELL: I'm really -- this is Tom Cartmell,
Your Honor. I guess I'm really not prepared. But I
would -- I'm just thinking about it as I heard Mr. Gage talk
about it.

And, and my only concern would be that, you know, these

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experts, we're not representing them. We have retained
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     them. I'm not exactly sure what these document requests are
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    going to be.
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          But to the extent that they are taxes, you know, and
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     things like that, I guess I'm a little hesitant without
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    knowing what the requests are going to be to agree to that
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    or be able to agree that these people that we don't
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    necessarily, obviously, represent have to turn over a bunch
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    of stuff that we don't know what it would be and whether
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     it's personal nature or whether they have any rights to say
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     "no."
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               THE COURT: Mr. Gage, were you talking again about
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    Klinge and Klosterhalfen or are you just talking about other
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    witnesses?
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              MR. GAGE: I just was referring to experts in
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    general, Judge.
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              THE COURT: Experts in general. Because I --
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              MR. GAGE: Yes.
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               THE COURT: -- thought I understood you already
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     served a subpoena on Klosterhalfen and Klinge.
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                          That's correct, Your Honor. That was
              MR. GAGE:
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     in connection with like their fact depo because at the time,
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     they hadn't been designated as experts.
          And what happened was we got the expert witness
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    designations last night from the plaintiffs. And, I mean,
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to be perfectly honest with you, Judge, you know, it's just kind of a surface level thought that we just had here. We just said, hey, it would be a whole lot easier for both sides to agree to do this.

THE COURT: You're just agreeing, you're just agreeing -- what, what you want to agree to is that the document can be served along with the notice and doesn't have to be served as a subpoena. But you're not suggesting that they have to -- they can have no objections to the documents.

MR. GAGE: Oh, of course not, Judge. All I'm saying is the parties would agree that we don't have to go physically get a third party issue subpoenaed and then physically delivered to their expert witness that, to get, you know, the documents that you normally request with regard to an expert witness.

But, instead, we would just include the document requests in the -- either as an attachment to the depo notice or in the body of the depo notice. And then both sides would fully preserve all objections, including the expert would preserve all objections. The, the change in service would affect nothing other than the fact that you would physically serve a subpoena.

MR. CARTMELL: I'm sorry. This is Tom. That was dumb. I apologize. We have no problem with that.

1 MR. GAGE: Okay.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GAGE: And then, Judge, the last thing I had which is kind of ending on a good note is -- because I do want you to know that although you always catch us at our bad moment, we do, we do have things where we can agree and we do make progress. And there was one quick thing I wanted to report on.

The -- we've been kind of going back and forth on some de-designation of confidential documents. You know, we designate a lot of stuff confidential, and sometimes the plaintiffs ask us to de-designate. And lately there's been a fair amount of e-mail traffic on that. And, so, it kind of got a lot, to be a lot of e-mail traffic.

And, so, what we had basically agreed to was a process to address confidentiality challenges on a rolling basis so that, you know, for the documents where the plaintiffs had specifically identified, we're going to give the plaintiffs kind of a "yes/no" answer on whether we're going to agree to de-designate during some weekly calls that we're going to have.

And then in cases where, for example, the plaintiffs may challenge the entirety of the depo testimony or exhibits without further specificity, the plaintiffs are going to give us the testimony and the documents that they're

specifically challenging. And then we're going to give them a "yes/no" answer that will be scheduled no later than two weeks from the date. And then we'll continue to respond as each new request comes in on a rolling basis like that.

So, I, I was pleased to see that we got that knocked out, and I just wanted you to know that we were able to knock it out.

THE COURT: Well, --

MS. BAGGETT: Well, Your Honor, this is Renee
Baggett. I was in on the call regarding the confidentiality
designations. And, and one thing I did want to point out
was that we did ask both the defense counsel, specifically
the person in charge of designating them -- they're in a
better position, for the most part, to know whether or not
they're over-designating. And we've asked them to have her
go back also in addition to us going through them and see
where she can remove some of them without us having to
specifically request it.

THE COURT: Well, and I do want to remind you all that Judge Goodwin, as I've, as I've stated before, finds very few things to warrant protection. So, I think that probably what's going to happen is many of the things that you may still think should be designated as confidential he's going to say are not confidential.

With that in mind, you probably ought to look at the

documents. And if there's something that is really not clearly confidential, go ahead and de-designate them instead of waiting for the plaintiffs to point it out.

But I do think it's great that you've come up with this process and that you're doing this ahead of, of getting to the point of the schedule and whatnot. I think that's very, very good. So, I'm proud of you all.

You know, I, I don't -- I know that you guys work very hard to work a lot of these things out. And, so, all that I ever see are the things that you can't agree on. I'm sure there's many, many more things you do agree on. And it seems like things are moving forward pretty well. But it does help, I think, to have these conversations every now and then.

MR. GAGE: It does.

THE COURT: So, that brings us to a close today unless there's something that really can't wait for two weeks. And I guess it's a little less than two weeks. It would be a week from Friday when we would next talk.

MR. AYLSTOCK: Right.

MR. GAGE: That's right, Judge.

THE COURT: If there isn't anything else, then I will just look by Thursday before noon to see what you can give me on the metadata and on the, the amount of time and the volume of documents that Ethicon will be producing in

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relation to Klosterhalfen and Klinge. All right.
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              MR. GAGE: Sounds good, Your Honor. Thank you.
              MR. AYLSTOCK: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you all. Bye-bye.
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         (Proceedings concluded at 4:00 p.m.)
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1	I, Lisa A. Cook, Official Reporter of the United
2	States District Court for the Southern District of West
3	Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
4	correct transcript, to the best of my ability, from the
5	record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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8	s\Lisa A. Cook October 16, 2013
9	Reporter Date
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